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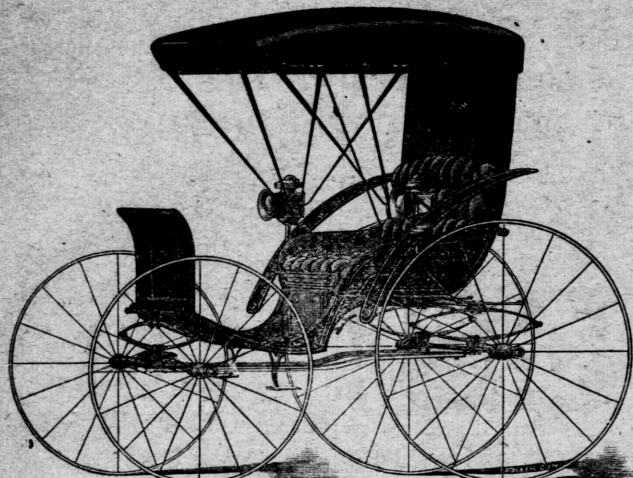
PRICE, 3 CENTS

J. F. McWHORTER

HAS THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Carriages

In the latest and at prices to suit any one who may wish to buy. Consult him if you want to buy a Carriage.



BINDER TWINE

at prices to defy competition.

Many good Machines are ruined for the want of good Oil or rather by the use of poor oil. Farmers should get the best oil here. For all kinds of First-class Machinery for farm use and kept by a first-class dealer, go to

J. F. McWHORTER, Middletown, Del.

The Vacation Period

is near at hand—do not leave preparations until the last moment—for hurried purchases are not always satisfactory.

OUR ASSORTMENTS OF OUTING GOODS—for men, women and children, are unsurpassed in quality and moderation of prices. From the varied stock of garments for men we select the following—any of which may safely be ordered by mail—for special mention:

MEN'S WHITE DUCK TROUSERS—\$1.00	MEN'S BICYCLING SUITS—\$3.50
MEN'S LINEN CRASH TROUSERS—\$1.50	SUMMER WEIGHT WOOL SUIT—\$2.00
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FLANNEL COATS—\$4.00	MEN'S GOLF AND YACHTING CAPS—\$2.00

Mail orders are promptly and accurately filled.

Strawbridge & Clothier
Philadelphia

SUCH PRICES FOR SUCH QUALITIES ARE TO BE FOUND HERE ONLY

Men's Serge Suits, \$7.50, \$10.
Men's Light Weight Cassimere Suits \$7.50, \$10.
Men's Light Weight Cheviot Suits, \$7.50, \$10.
Boys' Light Weight Suits, \$2.50, \$3.50.
Boys' White Serge Suits, \$3.50.
Boys' Crash Suits, \$3.50.
Boys' Brown Linen Suits, \$2.50.
Boys' Blue Serge Suits, \$2.50, \$3.50.
Boys' Washable Sailor Suits, \$1.
Flannel Waists and Blouses, \$1.
Cheviot Blouses, 50c.
Straw Hats from \$1 up. Bicycle Suits from \$7.50 up.
Bicycle Caps, 75c and \$1. Bicycle Shoes from \$2 up.
All the Dressy Comforts in Fancy Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, etc.

Jacob Reed's Sons

Chestnut Street—916-918-920-922—Philadelphia.

The Transcript \$1 per year.

PAUL WEBBERS
...BAKERY...
East Main St., furnishes
Good Bread, Pies and Cakes,
Fresh Every Day.

Fruit Cake, Lady Cake, Pound Cake.
SOLD BY THE POUND. BRING IN YOUR ORDERS.
FREE DELIVERY EVERY MORNING—EARLY.

PAUL WEBER, MIDDLETOWN DEL.
Read The Transcript

DR. LOBB'S BOOK FREE
To all readers of THE TRANSCRIPT who will send a note to the publisher, enclosing a recent photograph of themselves, and a letter stating that they are suffering from some eye trouble, and will be glad to receive a copy of the book.

Wanted—A Man
in each county for one year to hire and supervise the work of the county. Send a note to the publisher, enclosing a recent photograph of themselves, and a letter stating that they are suffering from some eye trouble, and will be glad to receive a copy of the book.

Auctioneer!
I am prepared to call sales of Real Estate and Personal Property, and to give a full and complete description of the same. Send a note to the publisher, enclosing a recent photograph of themselves, and a letter stating that they are suffering from some eye trouble, and will be glad to receive a copy of the book.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

June 13th, '96



This is to announce that we are in position to meet all competition in the

Bicycle

line. We have good second-hand wheels for

\$15, \$20, \$25 and \$35

All as good as you can buy anywhere for that money. We have several High Grade Wheels that we will sell for the cut price under the same conditions, and give a full guarantee on them. Full line of Sweaters, Stockings and Belts.

LEADERS
Fenton, Belles and Crescent with Vesper and Apollo, Medium Grades.

Harness, Nets & Sheets

All at the lowest prices.

J. C. PARKER

Middletown, Del.

Do your eyes need attention?



J. FRANK BRINKERHOFF
SPECIALIST IN LENSES FOR THE EYE

Where examinations for all forms of defective sight will be thoroughly and scientifically made. If you have headaches or a tired feeling over your eyes, you evidently have some eye trouble that can be relieved by wearing properly adjusted glasses.

A POLITICAL SENSATION

ADDIKS AND HIGGINS FIGHT
DON'T COMPARE WITH IT.

"A MODERN POLITICAL BOSS"
(COPYRIGHTED.)

By **HENRY C. TURNER, Esq.**
PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold Only by Subscription.

Mr. Turner is almost blind, and the receipts from the sale of his work are for his benefit.

C. L. KNIGHT
Postoffice Drawer 19.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
A good agent wanted for every town in the state.

For One Night Only

A BACHELOR'S ADVENTURE.



"LITTLE jolly boy! He's a regular little jolly boy!" Dick Watrous was one of the few bachelors who are not afraid of a baby; and this one had a round, engaging little face looking over the back of the car seat, to which he clung by a pair of chubby hands. The eyes were blue and twinkled, and they twinkled—actually twinkled—as Dick looked that way, as if they found the joke a good one.

Undoubtedly the joke was a good one. The girl across the car thought so, watching Dick's gambols and "peek-a-boos" over the top of his newspaper in amusement tempered with admiration which was lost on him. For just then the baby's eyes laughed in high glee and two or three little teeth suddenly showed.

At the same moment a pair of hands went up with determination and jerked him down. "That old schoolmarm's mother!" thought Dick, catching a glimpse of her side face. "Pretty kind of mother! Too bad, old fellow," he tried to look at the baby's face again, a trifle disheartened this time, one cheek down against the red velvet and his tongue testing the metal strip that ran along the top. Dick screwed his head around to make cheerful flourishes, and then some staring headlines upon the famous wall came caught his eye.

"The train stopped and went on again and he looked up. By Jove, that woman had left her baby!"

There the little beggar was, all alone, nobody within two seats of him. Stop the train! Where was the conductor? Of all the bare faced performances! She must have meant to do it all along! Nobody had ever accused Dick Watrous of being brilliant, but his heart was in the right place. He went forward and brought the baby back to his own seat. The girl across the car stole a suspicious glance at him out of the corner of her eye. Really that young man was very interesting.

"Has she gone and left you? Shabby trick!" he said. The baby smiled doubtfully, but he was in a friendly way to well meant attention. Dick made up his mind; he would adopt him himself. Why not? It would be a shame to desert him. "Reckon I can keep you going without breaking me," he thought, "and if I get around there's always gratitude with her young ones to give me advice."

So, before the train had fairly stopped he had hoisted the baby to his shoulder and was out of the rear door. It was the last car. Down he went, close by the stairs. Down he went. "Told you, didn't I?" he said, cheerfully. The baby did move; he snuggled his chubby arms round Dick's neck. He was plainly enough a little tired. Dick let him self into his apartment-house with his key and pushed open the door on the left.

The room showed that it was bachelor quarters by the dust on the table, the absence of tidies and other comforts of home, and by a certain indescribable look, as if where things found themselves were where they were intended to remain. A tall youth with fluffy light hair and the outlines of a moustache was lounging about, hands in pockets.

"Your late," he began, "did you—what was the name of?" "It's a baby," said Dick. "Say as much," said Charlie. "Where'd you pick it up? Where's its mother?" "Blest if I know. She's played him a mean dodge," Dick explained briefly. "What are you going to do with it, now you've got it?"

"Going to keep him myself." "Going to?" Charlie threw his head back and whistled. "What a lark!" "I am, I tell you. There, look at him; ain't he out of sight? He's too good for any orphan asylum."

Charlie underwent a fresh convulsion of mirth. "Oh, my! If you could see yourself sitting there with it—hot as yourself as Moses in the bulrushes—it's a circus!" "Don't see anything to laugh at," said Dick. "Plenty of fellows no older than I am are married and have young ones of their own—do me no harm to get a little practice."

"You'll be unmercifully chaffed, that's all." "Bet I can stand it." "How are you going to feed it?" "Oh, that's easy enough," said Dick, confidently. "They don't eat much but patent stuff till they get their teeth; kind of mush, you know comes in boxes. Gettrude gets it. One box'll probably last a week—say \$50 a year. That won't break me. Say, Charlie, run out and get some, will you?"

"Hanged if I do! I'd look pretty going into a drug store and asking for baby stuff; go yourself." "All right; you hold him while I'm gone." "No you don't!" Charlie backed hastily toward the door. "Up to this moment the baby had sat very quiet. Now, beginning to tire of the discussion, there came in unmistakable sharp staccato. 'Ma-ma!'"

"'Ma-ma.' Punch him; maybe he'll do it again."

"Ma-ma!" cried the baby louder than before.

"That won't do. You've got to get over that," said Dick firmly. "Look at that, now! See? Whoop-la!" He shook his watch chain violently and trotted the baby up and down on his knee. Charlie showed signs of another outbreak. Dick's face grew red, but he went on trotting; also, the baby went on crying.

"What do you propose to do about the Professor?" asked Charlie. A year younger than Dick, he was half a dozen years older in knowledge of the world; or at least he thought so, which comes to the same thing. "I don't know," answered the other, perplexed. "I thought maybe he wouldn't know anything about it, he's so absent-minded."

"He ought to know something's up with all that hoodoo! I'll tell him." He went down the hall to a closed door and opened it. It was half study, half laboratory; books, jars, retorts, a battery, rows of labeled drawers; and at a table littered with papers, writing with arms sprawled among them, sat the Professor, a middle-aged man of muscular build, though a trifle stooped-shouldered, a grizzled beard and speckled eyes.

"Come in, come," he said, looking around. Everybody wondered why Professor Dubois, whose name was known to the scientists of two continents, should choose to keep bachelors' hall with men fifteen years younger than himself, but the arrangement seemed to give satisfaction to all concerned.

"Did I hear a noise just now—a rather peculiar noise?" He paused as if trying to classify it. "It sounded like—bark!"

"Yes, here it is," announced the young man, as Dick strode in, still red, but valiantly carrying the baby, now crying lustily and kicking out with both feet. The Professor rose. It may not be believed, but when the baby caught sight of him he stretched out his arms and sobbed: "Papa!"

Dick transferred him to the Professor, who took him in a scientific but delicate grip, as if it were a glass jar. "Whattae matter—whattae matter? Don't know his name—what to call him?" he adjusted his spectacles and looked from one to the other.

"Their mothers call 'em 'Precious' or 'Sweet' or 'Dinkums,' or any little thing like that," suggested Charlie. "Whattae matter, little one?" said the Professor, kindly. Charlie became suddenly sober. To see the dear Professor, who wouldn't hurt a fly (except in the interests of science), bending over the baby with his gentle gaze, and regarding him with the same cheerful interest he would have shown a chemical analysis, made him "feel queer."

The baby had stopped crying. "Now, what I want to know is, what shall I do next?" asked Dick. "I should advise," said the Professor, "that he be fed."

"Of course; who'll see to him while I'm gone?" "He can remain here," said the Professor, who, holding the baby in one arm, had already resumed his writing. "All right—I didn't know but it would trouble you."

"Not at all," said the Professor, looking up in mild surprise. "Here you are," said Dick, returning. The clerk was a family man; he put me up to the right thing—directions are on the box. And I just stepped round to the news-stand and got a 'Ladies Home Assistant'—they have a whole rignarole of 'Advice to Mothers.' Now Charlie, pitch in, and help."

Both cast their coats and rolled up their shirt sleeves, after a man's fashion of making great preparations to accomplish small results. "Here's a saucypan—water in it, I say, Professor, that can't be right!" (Dick rushed in with a saucypan fifteen minutes later) "Look at it—the stuff's a bright green!"

"I think I left some chemicals in the—"

"Thunder!" The next moment there was a tiny reverberation in distant regions, echoed by derisive chuckles. It was a crucial moment when they came again with a big bowl. Would the baby, or would he not, eat that porridge? The baby would. Oh, moment of relief! Under the soothing influences of food he became happy and almost communicative; he played with them all in turn. Soon his head began to nod.

"Well, if you say so," answered Dick, doubtfully. "You've got to come with me, Charlie, if I do. We can go into the Bicycle Club afterward."

"His was not a ready pen. 'How's this?' Charlie looked over his shoulder and read:

"Come into possession of the writer last evening, on the train between Meriden and Hartford, a baby. Dressed mostly in white, with frills, etc. Has four teeth; can say 'mamma' and 'papa' Owner can have him by proving property and paying for this advertisement."

"I'd leave that off," and paying for this ad," said Charlie. "Well—makes it shorter." The office boy standing by read it through with a badly concealed grin, which subsided as Dick looked sternly at him. He turned his back.

"Hear him?" said Charlie, when they were outside the door. "I'd like to knock the sawdust out of him." "Dick, in your tub?" he asked, tapping on the bathroom door next morning.

"Be out in a minute. What is it?" "Want to show you something," Charlie opened the Professor's door noiselessly. "I came to call him just now, and he was asleep. Look."

Two heads were on the pillow, fast asleep. The baby's yellow curls mingling with the Professor's grizzled beard and the baby's chubby arm around the Professor's neck. "Made me feel sort of—well, you know. I never would have thought a young one would take such a fancy to the Professor. Wasn't there a story about some girl or other once?"

"Yes. It was before we knew him. She was a lot younger. She married the other man—that's always the way—and he led her a life."

"Serves her right," said the cynical listener. An hour later the two were finishing breakfast when the bell rang. Charlie was first at the door, and returned accompanied by a tall lady in mourning, with a widow's veil pinned back from her face. The Professor was absorbed in his article, while the baby, who had his breakfast and been dressed, was perched contentedly upon his knee. The lady saw him, and, hurrying forward, knelt by the chair: "Oh, my baby!"

Professor Dubois dropped his pen with a start, turned around, and laid a hand gently on the lady's shoulder. "Maud!"

"I say, come out of this," whispered Charlie to Dick. "But I want—" Charlie took him by the arm and closed the door. "Who is she?"

"No matter did'd you hear his voice shakin'?" "What if that was the girl he—by Jove! wouldn't it be a go!" Dick looked impatiently at the clock. "Bother insurance!" I'll be late, but I can't help it; I've got to stay and see how the thing's coming out."

Mrs. Arbutnot wishes to speak to you, Dick," said the Professor. Dick made one wild dive at his hair and cuffs, and followed him into the study. "I want to thank you," said Mrs. Arbutnot, holding her hand out graciously. Dick grasped it with enthusiasm. "Not at all—it's I who ought to thank you—I—er—that is?"

"I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in advertising so promptly," continued Mrs. Arbutnot, with composure. The train was full last night, and my aunt had to take a seat in the car ahead. She felt faint, and sent for me, and as I expected to be back in a minute, I left Jack with the woman who sat in the same seat; she promised to see to him. I spoke to the conductor about him too. When the train got into the station I started back, but I had to wait for the people who were coming out. Then I found him gone. I have had a very anxious night!"

"Indeed you have," said Dick. "I trust you will forgive me for it. I thought the little chap was deserted, don't you know, and I couldn't leave him there alone." "Oh, don't apologize," said Mrs. Arbutnot. "It was very sweet of you, I think. You have looked after Jack beautifully, and he has been quite happy. Jack is a very friendly little fellow. And it is a pleasure to see Professor Dubois here, he is an old friend."

both that morning. "I am glad you are the first ones to hear the news," he said. "Mrs. Arbutnot has done me the honor to consent to be my wife."

"That's jolly!" said Dick, heartily. Jack was jumping up and down in the path ahead of them, laughing with delight. "Tartie!" he called. "Tartie!"

"Look here, where do I come in?" inquired Dick, anxiously. Jack stood still, his hat on one side; his eyes were twinkling; his teeth showed in a row. "Unky Dick!" he shouted. "That settles it!" said Dick, in perfect satisfaction.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.
Used by Superintendent Smith in his examinations at Middletown, Newark, and Wilmington, June 27th, 1896.

ARITHMETIC.
1. Find G. C. D. of 135, 270, 316, 324; L. C. M. of 18, 40, 56, 84.
2. Reduce 5-140 of a bushel to the fraction of a pint; 40 rd., 2 yd., 1 ft., 7 in., to the fraction of a mile.
3. My agent has sold goods to the amount of \$5840. His charges are: Commission, 2 1/2 per cent; cartage and storage, \$10.40; 1 per cent for guaranteeing sales. How much is due me?

4. Find the value of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{12} + \frac{4}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$

5. I have two offers for a house; one of \$2000 cash; the other of \$2150 due in 8 months. Allowing money to be worth 8 per cent, which is the better offer, and how much?

6. If 12 men in 30 days of 8 hours each, can build a wall 82 rd., 10 ft. long, how many rods of the same kind of wall can be built in a day of 10 hours by 18 men?

7. What will it cost to fence a 10 acre field which is in the form of a square, panels 10 ft. long, 4 rods, rails \$5 a hundred, two men working 14 days each at \$1 a day.

8. How many yards of carpet will it take to cover a stairway 12 ft. high, each step 6 inches high and 10 inches wide?

9. What will it cost to plaster, at 24 cents a square yard, a schoolroom 36 ft. long, 27 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high, allowing for 1 door 6 ft. by 10 ft. by 4 ft. 8 in., 6 windows 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., and wainscoting 3 ft. high?

10. Explain fully how you would teach the second line of tables in multiplication; two times one, two times two, etc.

MENTAL.
1. I sold a barrel of apples for \$1.00 and received for it 9-10 of the cost; what per cent did I gain or lose?

2. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 4 months, A in 12 months, and C in 18 months. After all have worked 2 months how long will it take B and C to finish it?

3. If a farmer keeps 30 cows on 20 acres of plowed and pastured land, and plows one acre for every three cows; how many acres of pasture land does he keep for 6 cows?

4. A and B do a piece of work for \$100. A labors as many days as B 5 and received \$60. How many days does each labor?

5. A grocer bought coffee at the rate of 3 lbs. for \$1, and as much more at the rate of 4 lbs. for \$1, and sold it all at the rate of 5 lbs. for \$1 and thereby lost \$6. How many pounds of each kind of coffee did he buy?

GRAMMAR.
(1) Of all that it is possible to conceive in this world and even (2) beyond this world, there is but one thing that can be regarded (3) as good beyond restriction, and that is a good will. All the (4) qualities of the mind and the qualities of temperament are (5) doubtless good and desirable in many respects; but these (6) gifts of nature may be extremely bad and pernicious, when the (7) will which makes use of them, and which constitutes essentially (8) what is called character, is not itself good.

width and boundary lines.
2. Describe the course of the Gulf Stream and give its effect on climate.
3. Give two reasons showing why the densest populations are found on comparatively low plains.

4. Name and describe four principal seaports of the United States.
5. Name and locate the capital of Georgia, Germany, Cape Colony, Venezuela, Chili.

6. Which is the greatest sugar-producing state? What city is the greatest cotton market?
7. What river forms part of the boundary between the United States and Mexico? Europe and Asia?

8. Name the exports from the United States to South America; imports to the United States from South America.
9. On what water would a vessel sail going from Mobile to Yokohama? What cargo would it carry? What cargo would it bring back?

10. How should geography be taught in the first grade?

HISTORY.
1. What parts of America were explored by the French? What settlements did they make? What possessions do they now hold?
2. Describe Washington's campaign in Pennsylvania.

3. Give a short account of slavery.
4. Give an account of Grant's campaign in Virginia.
5. Name and discuss current events.

PHYSIOLOGY.
1. Define a muscle, a tendon, an artery, a ligament, a bone.
2. Show the necessities for both voluntary and involuntary muscles.

3. Describe the process through which food passes before it is absorbed by the blood.
4. Describe the lesser circulation; the greater circulation.
5. Give the effect of alcohol on the brain; on digestion.

PEDAGOGY.
1. Give concrete illustration to show the office of the denominator and of the numerator.
2. State the underlying principles that should govern the administering of punishment.

3. What silent work would you give pupils in first grade?
4. Give your method of teaching reading to a first-reader class.
5. Give your method of teaching reading to a fourth-reader class.

Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

"Look here," said the refrigerator, fretfully, "I believe you're under weight."

"Well," answered the ice, "I'll admit that I'm not all I'm cracked up to be."

Confidential Advice.
To either sex on diseases of a delicate nature. Enclose ten cents for large illustrated book, sent sealed secure from observation in plain envelope. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Osgood—"I guess Matthews intends to run for office this year."
Wyman—"What makes you think so?"
Osgood—"He's removed the fence from around his beautiful lawn."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

"Noah," asked Captain Kidd, "I've always wanted to know one thing—did you only take two of every kind of creature on board the ark?"

"As passengers, yes," said Noah, "but our steward had about 400 chickens and lobsters in the ice box for Sundays, just the same."

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube, restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A DIVIDED PARTY.

The above caption would suit any party this year almost anywhere, but our thoughts are of the Republicans in Delaware. Were we united we could sweep the State, we could do it without money and despite the assessment and delinquent laws. But we have split upon the rock of "Addicks or Nobody" which has been placed in the path of Republicanism by Mr. Addicks and a few personal followers. Mr. Addicks represents boodles, nothing more, nothing less, and having gotten a personal following he has added from time to time the disappointed self-seekers and now has many honest Republicans who because of false statements are prejudiced in his favor and because they hope he can win. If Mr. Addicks could win, which he cannot, the members of his party would be at war with each other over the division of the spoils, the promises far outnumbering the plums. When Mr. Addicks returned from his visit to Mark Hanna before the St. Louis Convention he with alarm summoned his delegation to hasten to St. Louis. Of a certain man he was told that he would not be hurried. His message was: "Tell him I say it is his interest to go now. You will not understand that but he will." It is this "interest" that has helped to divide the Republican Party today. The people generally do not understand it or they would not be the followers and supporters of such men.

We have intimated as one cause for division: The false claims that are made by Mr. Addicks and his followers and the falsehoods told of their opponents. At the St. Louis Convention Mr. Addicks said, "I made Mr. Higgins Senator and I defeated him." The devil never told a baser lie than the first part of his declaration. Mr. Addicks was not known to a half dozen people in Kent and Sussex counties, says his paper, the *Sentinel*, previous to the assembling of the General Assembly which elected Mr. Higgins, and he had nothing to do with his election in any way. This is a sample of the Addicks method, however. It is one way of gaining adherents at the expense of party division. Another cause of division is the persistence with which Mr. Higgins' name is brought into every matter. This has been the trump card of the Democratic papers and some of the Republican papers select those parts for clipping. They have fostered a division of sentiment and effort for years. One of these papers lends encouragement to this spirit by its report of the organization of the committee at Georgetown last week, though it carefully conceals the fact that George E. Smith had 64 votes to 13 for D. O. Moore, the man who was a member of the General Assembly in 1889 and who bolted the Republican Caucus saying he favored the father of his brother-in-law, and would vote for no one else. The paper encourages division thusly:

"The Sussex County Republican Central Committee met at Georgetown last week for organization. When the light over contested seats from Little Creek Hundred had ended George E. Smith found that his political head was entirely scratched off. Ode Moore has contested his seat in the committee just as Higgins had contested the right of Addicks at St. Louis, and Ode won with hands down. This left the Addicks wing of the convention in control by the vote of 8 to 5. Thus armed they made short work of electing Caleb H. Layton Chairman of the Committee."

There is but one personality in this matter and that is Mr. J. Edward Addicks. He declares himself the leader after defeating the election of a Senator, and those who choose to select him as such can do so. It was reported yesterday that he had decided to take the nomination for Governor on his ticket to be named at Dover next Tuesday and his followers in Wilmington, seeing his determination and knowing it would show his personal unpopularity, having failed to dissuade him had telegraphed for Dr. Layton. Certainly the man who was their candidate for the Vice-Presidency and for Governor can be allowed to take the nomination for Governor by his own personal party. If not, why not?

But the party is divided and union seems to be impossible. We all want harmony but how can it be had? There is one way and that is to surrender fully and completely to Addicksism as the Democrats have surrendered to Populism in the Nation. Is that right? If it is not right, what then? Let the harmony people answer.

Two State Conventions meet next week. The Addicks Party meets at Dover on Tuesday and the Republican Party recognized by the National Republican Committee meets at Georgetown on Thursday. Both primaries will be held today. It is certain that the Regular Republicans will not recognize Mr. Addicks as a Republican in any way but if the Dover Convention should nominate good and true Republicans, such men spoken of for election as William C. Spruance, E. G. Richards, Esq., and Charles F. Richards, Esq., that should be no reason for turning them down in the house of their friends or in fact for not naming them for the same position. The only danger in so doing is that it might give the Addicks Party the opportunity to trade such nominees for their legislative candidates. This is not improvable since some of the Addicks people are already declaring they cannot support McKinley because they are Silver Republicans. This is but an excuse to defeat him and the whole Republican ticket if it suits their purpose.

All this tends to further separation in the party and to make bitter feelings more bitter. It is deplorable, but what is the remedy?

The TRANSCRIPT wants harmony, and union and victory, but they must be with honor. Mr. Addicks cannot be accepted with honor or even with the prospects of present or future success. The "olive branch of peace" from the Addicks committee was only in name since they knew its terms were impossible, there being no one but Mr. Addicks and Dr. G. W. Marshall who would have the gall to assume to name candidates for the people in advance of their primaries. This was a sham and a fraud. If the Addicks convention really desires harmony and success, as it professes to the people, it will have an opportunity to show it by deeds, not words only, at Dover on Tuesday. The Addicks committee stepped two days and for what purpose remains to be seen. If it is to force the Regular Republicans to endorse or reject an Addicks ticket there can be no question as to the result. Thousands of Republicans have forever rejected Addicksism, which means Addicks or nobody. The fact that the Addicks people have ordered the election of a new county committee of the Addicks persuasion for New Castle County is proof conclusive that they mean to still further push the party division. Regret the situation as we may, it cannot be improved by regrets and true Republicans have but one course to pursue—to keep in the middle of the road and to keep cool.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS SPEAK.

Will the Democrats repudiate the Chicago platform and nominees? Certainly the Democratic editors of the eastern papers cannot bring themselves to accept either. Instead of feeling rejoiced that so great calamity has befallen the Democratic Party, to be captured soul and body by populist doctrine, we regret it and not without some alarm. If the great body of that party has been so completely and so speedily captured by the "free silver craze" may it not sweep the country and march on victorious to the White House? We do not believe that it will, but we are not rejoicing to see a great party lend itself towards that end. The opinion of Democratic editors on the Chicago Convention is very interesting. Here are some selections that thoughtful Democrats may read with profit from the "Philadelphia Times" of Thursday:

"The spirit of repudiation and anarchy ran riot in the Chicago so-called Democratic Convention yesterday when its committee adopted a platform on which the party is to make its battle for the next Presidency. There is not a single paragraph in this platform enunciating a distinct principle or policy of government that gives any recognition to national honor or to the integrity of American citizenship. Repudiation runs through every paragraph relating to money, and anarchy is blended with the dregs of the old States' Rights idea in the declaration that the greatest Republic of the earth shall be powerless to maintain law and order within its domain."

"Such a platform logically commences its declaration of principle with a deliberate falsehood when it declares that the act of 1873 was passed and silver demonetized 'without the knowledge or approval of the American people.' There is not a member of the committee that framed the platform who did not know this declaration to be absolutely false. That act was deliberately and patiently considered in three different sessions of Congress covering a period of nearly three years, and necessarily embracing two distinct Congresses. After it had been proposed and discussed without final passage, a new Congress was elected with that discussion fresh before the people; that new Congress resumed the consideration of the measure and finally passed the bill, and with the approval and support of most of the Senators from the silver States, including a number who are now blatant free silverites."

"To declare that silver was demonetized 'without the knowledge or approval of the American people' is so consciously false on the part of those who have uttered it that it places the authors of this platform, and the convention that adopted it, in absolute disgrace in the judgment of every intelligent and fair minded American citizen. In point of fact, there was no demonetization of silver in 1873 because there was no silver to demonetize, as legal tender silver dollars had been out of circulation for nearly forty years; and the act was more elaborately discussed in Congress and by the press, and its aims and purposes more generally understood by the people, than is common in the adoption of measures of the gravest moment."

"The Chicago platform is without a redeeming feature to commend it to patriotic citizens of any political faith. There is not a single vital attribute of Democracy presented in it, with the single exception of the perfunctory paragraph on equality of tariff taxes. It is a proclamation of organized repudiation, anarchy and a rebuke, and it must summon every intelligent and patriotic citizen, regardless of political affiliations to most heroic battle against the triumph of malice that is as deadly in its aim as was the madness of secession in 1860, and without even the poor excuse that secession had for its suicide."

The Baltimore "Sun" says: "One of the most striking features of the new platform proposed for the democracy in 1896 is its direct antagonism to the platform of 1892 and its open repudiation and condemnation of the administration elected upon that platform. Nothing in Mr. Cleveland's career has given him a stronger claim upon the respect and gratitude of the American people than the attitude which he has shown for the protection of the national credit when threatened by the gradual depletion of the gold reserve. Only after earnest and unavailing appeals to Congress to come to the rescue of the 'reserve' and the relief of the treasury did President

Cleveland have recourse to the power vested in him by existing laws to issue bonds in order to obtain the necessary gold to replenish and protect the reserve. Of the President's action in this respect the proposed 'democratic' platform says: 'We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.' This is the proposed treatment by a democratic convention of the administration of the only democratic President whom we have had in thirty years. All the gall and bitterness of republican and of populist hatred of Mr. Cleveland is distilled in these words.

"We have said nothing in regard to the principal feature of the platform—the free-coinage plank. That, of course is crucial and decisive. By that one declaration the convention cuts loose from all the teachings, the precedents and traditions of the past. It ceases to be a convention of the democratic party, or to have any right to that once-honored and historic name. In fact expressly and formally 'relegates to the rear,' as underserving of present consideration, all former questions and issues upon which the democratic party has taken a stand. Even the question of tariff reform is shoved aside and treated with contempt. 'Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.'"

Yesterday that staunch Democratic paper, the "Philadelphia Record" said: "Such is the Democracy of the Chicago Convention! The cuckoo of Populism has stolen into the nest of the Democratic bird and laid its eggs. There is nothing wanting, in the proceedings of this convention to disgust and alienate every true Democrat in the land. It matters nothing now who may attain the notorious distinction of the candidacy of this convention for Presidency. With every sound Money Democrat the main consideration is to defeat the candidate of the Chicago Convention and to beat back the waves of repudiation and anarchy. When the tariff and all other irrelevant issues shall have been dismissed from the contest this will not be a difficult task for the American people an overwhelming majority of whom will rally to the defense of the public credit and the honest standard of money. If it shall be deemed inadvisable or impracticable to effectively reorganize the Democratic party for this campaign there will remain for every Sound Money Democrat the opportunity of voting for the Republican candidate for the Presidency who stands on a platform which declares unequivocally for the gold standard of value."

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The humiliation of Democracy has been full and complete at Chicago this week. From a Republican point of view this, in part, at least, has been deserved since four years ago in more than one State that party joined the 'Populists' in voting for electors, and by that act gave endorsement to the populist ideas that dominate the Chicago Convention. But the reflecting Republican cannot rejoice at the discomfiture of his political foes since there is too much at stake in the results of the election if one-half of the evils that are predicted should follow the possible success of the silver men. As a rule politicians take too great risks and while we do not think it probable that the nominee of the Chicago Convention can be elected it is possible, and then what?

There are those, however, who welcome an out and out contest; to fight it out squarely and settle it once for all. If it is an irrepressible conflict it had best be settled at once, but if it is a wave of sentiment that is fostered by the present depressed condition of the country then it is better to let it spend its strength of itself. The great danger in meeting it is that men for the sake of party will not express their real convictions at the polls. If the anti silver Democrats are sincere, if Senators Hill and Gray and Vilas mean what they say, if the Democratic papers of the east believe what they predict of the evils that would follow the acceptance of free coinage, then patriotism, manhood and honesty demand that they reject the Chicago nominees, and the most direct way to meet the issue is to vote for McKinley. This is not said in a partisan sense, not faintly, but it is the ideal of a free government, for according to the anti silver Democratic leaders it is the most important question before the people today.

The Chicago Convention has been more like a mob than anything else. It violated all precedent in turning down Senator Hill for temporary chairman, being named by the committee, and has turned out enough delegates to get two-thirds control. It refused by a vote of 564 to 330 to endorse President Cleveland and his administration, and the denunciations of the President were applauded to the echo. Fitch-Tillman and Anarchist Allgott were the leaders; can the self-respecting Delaware Democrat follow such leaders and accept the candidates of such a convention? Of course the silver Democrat may do so consistently but all are not for silver.

The program of the Addicks Convention at Dover on Tuesday is Harry A. Richardson for Governor, Jonathan S. Willis for Congress, and for electors Wm. C. Spruance, John H. Hoffecker and Chas. F. Richards. This has been the program until Mr. Addicks conceived that he should be an elector himself. What Addicks says goes—with the Addicks Party.

A WOMAN'S SAY.

Mr. Editor:—Women are queer, and there is no denying it. God Almighty made them so to teach the men, somebody says. One of their peculiarities is they are never clear of a want, still that is not a sign of a discontented mind as you men seem to think, but rather a proof of ambition and aspiration, a desire to "widen our sphere of usefulness." You see that is what I'm after, and Mr. Editor, I make so bold as to ask for a little space in your paper, just for a few women, others "Our Women's Column," you say. Yes to be sure, I know all that and it is very well too, as far as it goes, but it is something more than that I want. It may be very presumptuous, even preposterous, but this is what I've been thinking. I've listened to the men talk and I read what the men write, and they've done a good deal of talking and writing lately. The St. Louis Convention followed by the Kilkenny-Cat time now in Chicago have given them something to talk and write about, and nothing but politics goes these days. Women you know, are not "in politics," that is not largely. To be sure your party platform does have something about "The Rights of Women" which everybody knows means anything else but women's rights, so called. And there are five women delegates now sitting in the Democrat Convention in Chicago but for the most part the women are still in their proper sphere. I was thinking along this line while reading your paper, the other day, and all at once this brilliant idea burst upon me. Why not get the women to talk and write of the things that interest them most; the women readers of the TRANSCRIPT, here and everywhere; the college girls, home for the summer; the teachers with the long vacation to enjoy; the many bread winners as well as bread makers; happy housewives and homesteaders. There are wise and witty women enough right here in Middletown to make the species known to the world, and once they get them at it. They are naturally generous creatures. If you are at all observant you've seen how a woman always wants her neighbor to have some of her choicest culinary dainties—now I believe she is just as ready to share her pretty thoughts, her views of book pictures and her various experiences. If she knew they would interest or help another, maybe I'm an enthusiast, and don't know what I'm writing about. Maybe there is not another one among all you women readers who has anything she cares to say to all the rest of us, not a word of encouragement or advice or counsel to give. Maybe so, but I hardly think so. Now Mr. Editor what think you of it? Will you spare us the space for an exchange of thought just for the summer you know? for when September comes, we must get back to our posts of duty.

Give us a trial anyhow, and if nobody responds, why, I'll just say my word or two and ever after hold my peace.

Yours Truly,
MISS MINERVA.

(The TRANSCRIPT has plenty of space to spare to the women of Middletown, to its lady readers, and it welcomes communications from the "queer," the bright and the dull, if there are such, but it does not expect to hear of a second one. "Miss Minerva" will find herself a welcome, and will probably go in a post—woman like. The "witty folks" will continue to lounge in the forenoon, sleep after dinner and after tea sit on the porch and—excuse me, please—Ed.)

Great Reduction in Rates.

\$1.25 for the round trip to Rehoboth or Ocean City, via Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, July 16 and 30. Special train leaves Middletown, Del. at 7:12 A. M. Grand outing for the family. Children half price.

Delightful Summer Tours.

It is tedious to map out a tour for one's self, for invariably expense doubles, and some petty traveling annoyances brought about by an oversight may mar what should have been a pleasant trip. It is a pleasure to have everything arranged systematically before departing, thus obviating unnecessary expenses as well as inconveniences. To this end the Pennsylvania Railroad Company first inaugurated personally-conducted tours, maintained them at the highest possible standard of excellence, and gave them at opportune season, after careful study as to desirable dates and every necessary detail.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally conducted tourist system, July 21 and August 18. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey, and ends only with its completion. The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Asable, Champlain, Lake Champlain, George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose special charge will be uncorrected ladies. The rate of \$100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

Tickets purchased and not used will be redeemed at full amount paid if presented personally or by letter at the General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, not later than two days before the respective dates of departure.

For detailed itinerary, tickets or any additional information address Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1190 Broadway, New York; 800 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Idea-lovers at Washington.

The 15th International Convention of the Christian Endeavor is in session in Washington. From 50,000 to 60,000 delegates are in attendance, representing 40,000 local societies with 5,000,000 members. In point of earnestness, enthusiasm and growth it is unrivaled among all the great organizations that have recently come into existence. The meeting will last until Monday. Miss Annie Ellison is the delegate from the Middletown Society of Forest Presbyterian Church, who left for the National Capital on Wednesday, accompanied by Miss Lena Pleasanton.

Kelley's \$4.50 For \$2.50.

30 DAYS SPECIAL.—For 30 days only, we offer you the following bargain lot of strictly pure and standard goods: 5 quart bottles pure California wines (sherry, port, catwain, blackberry and Rhine), one quart bottle pure rye whiskey, (five years old) and one bottle extra quality champagne, and the whole lot 7 bottles, goes for \$2.50, the honest market value of which is \$4.50. No other house can give you so much value for your money, as the one and only reliable, Family Liquor Store of James A. Kelley, 8 W. 2nd St. Tenth and Shipley Sts., Wilmington, Del.

STATE CONVENTION

—OF THE

Republican Party

Headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee, Wilmington, Del., June 21, 1896.

A State Convention of the Republican Party of the State of Delaware will be held at Georgetown, on Thursday, July 18, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of selecting three delegates to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, nominating a candidate for Governor and a candidate for representative in Congress and electing twelve members of the State Central Committee.

The convention will consist of one hundred and sixty (160) delegates, apportioned among the several districts of the State as follows: 40 to be chosen from the First District, 35 to be chosen from the Second District, 25 to be chosen from the Third District, 20 to be chosen from the Fourth District.

Said delegates shall be apportioned among the several subdivisions of each district according to the apportionment for the State convention held at Dover on May 12, 1894. The election of delegates shall be as follows: On Saturday, the eleventh day of July next, the Republican voters of the several subdivisions shall assemble at the usual voting places therein, and shall organize by electing three judges to conduct the election, who shall forthwith open the polls and receive the ballots; provided, however, that in case it shall be found impracticable to hold such election at the usual voting place, the voters there shall be permitted to vote at any other place within the subdivision.

Upon closing the polls the judges shall publicly count the votes and make a certificate of election in duplicate, one of which shall be delivered to the delegates elected and the other shall be mailed forthwith to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee at Wilmington.

At the election of delegates to the said convention Republicans only shall be allowed to vote.

No one shall be eligible as a delegate to said convention who is under political allegiance to any one who is in sympathy with the treasury which caused for the past year to be without her full representation in the United States Senate.

JAMES H. WILSON,
Chairman.

Attest: HUGH C. BROWNE, Secretary.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.

FOURTH and MARKET STS.

Wilmington, Del.

Linen Homespun dress goods. A new invoice of these popular suitings in catchy styles just arrived—25, 31 and 37½ cents per yard.

Finest imported Irish Dinities are late arrivals—dainty designs and prettiest colorings in linen, pink, light blue and white and black effects—17 cents instead of 25.

One of the largest Importers of Edgings and Inserting squit business on July 1st. We have closed out the balance of their stock of fine nainsook edges and insertings at half price and will put the same on sale Wednesday as follows:

20c. grade for 10c.
25c. grade for 12c.
30c. grade for 15c.
35c. grade for 18c.
40c. grade for 20c.
50c. to \$1 grade for 25c.

About 1,000 yards of the finest India Linon and Lawns in remnants of 2 to 10 yards each.

10c. grade for 5c.
12c. grade for 6c.
15c. grade for 8c.
20c. grade for 10c.
25c. grade for 12c.
30c. grade for 15c.
37½ grade for 18c.

Commencing Wednesday, 8 a. m., we shall offer one hundred pieces of fine Organdie Lawn at 4 cents per yard. There is only one piece of many of the styles and none will be sold until Wednesday, 4 cents per yard for 12½c. grade.

Also,

fifty pieces of Scotch Lawns at 3 cents per yard in new styles.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

Z. T. ATHERLEY,

Commission Merchant,
STEAMER CLIO

Seventeen Years Experience.

REFERENCE—New Castle County National Bank, of Odessa, Del.

Agent for SHARPLESS & CARPENTER,

FERTILIZERS

OFFICES:

124 South Delaware Ave., Phila.

ODESSA, DEL.

Orders Promptly Filled and Delivered by Steamer CLIO. mr-23m

AGENTS WANTED \$10 TO \$20 A DAY

LIFE OF MCKINLEY

...and HOBART...

Republican Candidates for President and Vice President, by Robert F. Porter, the noted journalist, who has been in Cleveland and World, and intimate friend of McKinley for many years. Absolutely the only authentic life of McKinley published. For more than two years in preparation, and the only work that has received the endorsement of McKinley and his most intimate friends. No book equal to it as a seller. Everybody wants the book published at McKinley's home. Porter's best sell at eight. Readers will accept no other. A gold mine for live, active workers. Amateurs are clearing from \$10 to \$20 a day. Chance for thousands of others to do as well. This is the opportunity of your life. The highest commission paid. Order Out Now. Send 2c. (stamp taken) as an evidence of good faith, which amount will be refunded with agent's first order. It is only for one book, making Outfit Free. Books on time. Charges prepaid, leaving profits clear. Act quick. Those who are waiting others will cut you out.

THE N. G. HAMILTON PUB. CO.,
2800 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

One big feature of our
BIG
CLOSING-OUT
--SALE--
EVERY PAIR OF
BOOTS, SHOES
and RUBBER
IN THE HOUSE RE-
DUCED IN PRICE.

A clean saving of from 25c.
to \$1.50 a pair. All good
goods.

Don't wait until your size
is gone. Bring your children.
Every pair will go inside of
60 Days.

Every article in the house
marked down to cost or below
cost.

J. A. REYNOLDS,
Middletown, Del.
DIAMOND
POULTRY FOOD and
Cholera Preventive.

Prepared only at Vaughan's Pharmacy
West Main street, Middletown, Delaware. It is
highly recommended by those who have used
it. It will keep the fowls in good healthy con-
dition, it being just what is needed by them as
any thing else that "an ounce of preventive is
worth a pound of cure." It will PREVENT
CHOLERA, the disease so much dreaded by
poultry men, and the hens being healthy will
lay more eggs, and every good housewife
knows that there is more money in eggs than
from any other source of revenue the farm
offers.

25c. a PACKAGE,
VAUGHAN'S Pharmacy,
The trade supplied at liberal discount.

Read These Testimonials

SCOTT'S LIVELY STABLES, May 1st, 1896.
Having used Vaughan's Diamond Condition
Powders in my livery, I can heartily endorse
them as giving the best results as a
Spring Purifier, Blood Purifier, and Removal
of Roughness of the Skin and Hair.

L. C. SCOTT.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., May 2, 1896
I can truly say of Vaughan's Diamond
Condition Powders that I consider them the
best Horse Powders that I ever used. Having
thoroughly tested them on my horses I find
they produced the desired results for which
they are so highly recommended.

CORLAND F. CROCKERY.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Apr. 1896.
DEAR SIR:—Having used your Diamond
Powders I found them good for all kinds of
stock. I would advise everyone to use them.
C. R. MANLY.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Apr. 18, 1896.
I have tried your Powders and find them
superior to anything I have ever used.

FRANK FISHER.

Will be sold during this sale at prices that
will astonish you.

Some at ¼ value.
Some at ½ off regular price.
Some at ¾ off regular price.

**Men's, Women's,
Boys', Girls',**

All are benefited by this master stroke of
business policy.

We will not carry any of our summer stock
over until next year.

**ALL SIZES, ALL WIDTHS,
MANY KINDS.**

An early visit will be to your advantage as
the sizes will soon go.

MOODY,
424 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Del.

ADAMS & BROTHER
504 Market Street...
WILMINGTON, DEL.,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Fireworks
IN THE STATE.
* * * * *
FLAGS and LANTERNS of all descriptions.
Estimates furnished for displays.

A BARGAIN
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NEW YORK SUNDAY ADVERTISER,
Will be mailed to any address in the United
States, outside of New York City,
From Now Until November 8, 1896,
Upon Receipt of 15c.
Daily and Sunday ADVERTISER For Same Period, Only 65c.
THINK OF IT!
New York's Best and Most Progressive Republican Sunday Newspaper for
over four months for the sum of fifteen cents, or
Daily and Sunday for sixty-five cents.
SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.
THE ADVERTISER, 29 PARK ROW,
NEW YORK.

One big feature of our
BIG
CLOSING-OUT
--SALE--
EVERY PAIR OF
BOOTS, SHOES
and RUBBER
IN THE HOUSE RE-
DUCED IN PRICE.

A clean saving of from 25c.
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FRANK FISHER.

The Middletown Transcript

MAILS CLOSE.

Going north, 7:35 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
Going south, 5:55 a. m., 4:35 p. m., 8:15 p. m.
For Philadelphia, 7:35 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
For Newark, Camden, Eastville and Somerset,
7:35 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

THE CHURCHES IN MIDDLETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7:30 o'clock. Young Ladies Mission Circle, Monday nights at 7:30 o'clock. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. St. Luke Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2:30 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School held every Sabbath morning at 9:30 o'clock. B. C. Ellison, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6:45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel. The first Sabbath of each month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. On all other Sundays, 8:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. On all other Sundays, 8:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

LOOK AT YOUR LABEL.

The printed label on your paper shows the date to which your subscription is paid. The subscription price of the paper is a dollar a year, at the same rate for a longer or shorter time. Bills are sent out every six months, in the paper as the postal law allows, but this is some expense and considerable trouble, and it would be a favor if every subscriber who is delinquent for a longer or shorter time would not wait for bills. How many will act on the suggestion?

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JULY 11, 1906

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

—Always in season, Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in Milk. Qt. can 10c.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and agricultural implements on hand.

—Nothing is more dangerous than an immoderate friend. Be careful of him.

—It is folly to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—Miss Ada Ford gave a card party last night which was enjoyed by a number of our society ladies and gentlemen.

—The Wandering Minstrel, with harp and violin, arrived in town yesterday and the music loving public was treated to a number of very enjoyable street concerts.

—Sweet peas are now in their glory, and their chief glory after being sweet is that the more you pick them the more there be.

—Mr. Leslie Schreitz's residence on Crawford street has been improved with a new summer coat of pretty light paint, of a yellowish hue.

—Mary E. Davis of Smyrna, Annie Booth of Wilmington and Annie E. Pierce of Townsend have been granted official widow's pensions.

—The Epworth League picnic at St. Augustine next Tuesday bids fair to be the event of the season, with some of the juveniles, at least.

—Peach baskets have sold at \$30 per 1,000 in Milford, but have advanced to 35; with prospect of another advance.

—There are now selling at Dover at \$37.

—Miss Cornelia Shaw and Mr. Geary Whitlock, both of Middletown, were married in Townsend on Wednesday evening, Rev. J. B. Roberts was the officiating clergyman.

—Caterpillars are abundant and very fierce, and when they get to a woman's neck no wonder she squirms and screams, it's the fuzz and not the worm she minds, of course.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard, Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Oxydizer and Gas for painless extraction.

—Mrs. John Spicer, who several weeks ago was removed from her mother's, Mrs. Louis Davis, is town, to her home at the Brick Mill, is very critically ill, the change to the country not benefiting her at all.

—There are frequent inquiries about our shirt factory by outside parties. There are no doubts about the factory being run by some one. A Mr. Russell, of Philadelphia, has been inspecting the plant this week.

—The valuation of real and personal property per capita in the United States in 1890 was \$10.30. The valuation of real and personal property per capita in Delaware in 1890 was \$10.43. Delaware had only \$28 per capita in 1880.

—The Junior Auxiliary of St. Anne's Parish, will hold a Ladies' Fair on the church grounds next Thursday evening, from seven to ten. All are invited to come and have a good time. Ice cream, cake and lemonade will be for sale.

—The exploding of a big firecracker in a hitching post in front of Mr. Kates restaurant, on the Fourth, shattered the post and scattered the pieces broad cast, one of which struck Mr. Kates, who was sitting opposite, and caused a wound on the face.

—Miss Sallie Heston, of Philadelphia, sister of Miss Martha Heston of Middletown, died on Monday, after a long illness. On Wednesday the remains were taken to Princess Anne, Md. for interment, beside her parents the late Rev. A. C. Heston and wife.

—The public school children have adopted the following State flowers for their respective commonwealths: Alabama, Bluebells; Nebraska and Oregon, the golden rod; Colorado, the columbine; Delaware, the peach blossom; Idaho, the syringa; Iowa, the New York, the rose; Maine, the pine cone and larch; Minnesota, the crypidium or mosses flower; Montana, the bitter root; North Dakota, the wild rose; Utah, the legion, and Vermont, the red clover. In addition, Rhode Island and Wisconsin have adopted a State tree, the maple having been selected by both.

—The threshing of wheat has been much interrupted by rain, and there is danger that grain will be threshed in a damp condition. Farmers and threshmen get in too much of a hurry after showers of rain and sometimes start up when the straw is damp, thus making the grain damp and tough. This always hurts the price, and as grain is now relatively low in price, there is no margin left for a depreciation on account of bad condition. Farmers should refuse to allow their grain to be threshed until the straw is perfectly dry and in good condition.

PERSONALITIES

Dr. Harry L. Clayton.

Dr. Harry L. Clayton, younger son of the late Henry L. Clayton, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, died on Monday afternoon of heart failure. He had suffered poor health for some time and though seemingly better during the past month, his friends feared that he would not live long. Monday afternoon he went fishing on Silver Lake, in company with Mr. Zach R. Barts. They were quietly resting on their oars, Mr. Roberts intent upon arranging his tackle, when he was startled by a splash in the water and looked hastily around just in time to see Dr. Clayton's body disappear from sight. He had been seized with an attack of heart failure, and fell overboard backward, head first, and never rose to the surface, being already dead when he touched the water, according to the testimony of the physician who made the post-mortem examination. Mr. Roberts, greatly shocked and terrified at the sad and tragic disappearance of his companion, made haste possible to recover his body securing aid at Clotier's Mill, which was only a few rods distant. The shocking news soon became known and a little while the lifeless form was conveyed to his home on Cass Street.

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